New York Daily Tribung

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1863.

To Advertisers

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this Opdyke, vetoing the Three Million Exemption sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that Ordinance of the Common Council. It deserves each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are gen- the careful perusal of every citizen, for it ably in the country so cheap, because there is none so profitable, Mayor includes among those for whom the city to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial can properly provide substitutes, the Police, as their wives and daughters. It is safe to say that each adver- heartily concur. If the presence of any men is And among the worst of these is the ready asof the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his York, it is of those who have just delivered it out dead—that it has ceased in any event to control this immense number, scattered all over the loyal States, hourly guardians of order and peace. Concern-

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

army. He includes in those necessary to be kept in measure. the city the Firemen, the Police, and the regularly-or-ganized Militia. As to relief for soldiers' families, the should be permitted to feel any doubt about the welfare the intention of the Legislature as it is unjust to those printed, professing to announce, on the author-

A great clamor is raised by the ultra Rebel the Rebel editor of The Rabigh State Journal a short time since, threatens John Mitchel of The Richmond can hardly hope to witness.

Pro-Slavery machine. The party which seemed fied to Dixie and took part in the Rebellion; these needed but 46 of the 180 cast by all the while Val. was beaten in his canvass for re-

unanimously in spite of it.

two miles beyond Orange Court House on the Gordon-

A dreadful disaster occurred a few days ago ammunition, and had received nearly her never again to yield to the Palmetto. board let it full, causing an instant explosion. The hoat took fire, and the fire communicated to the ammunition that the bombardment of Charleston began at on board, blowing the steamer to pieces. Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only four are known

Ewing has been after them, but without success, though leaving in great numbers. some skirmishing has taken place. Col. Lazear, with with a hundred of the out-throats near Harrisonville, Mo., and killed a few. Thus far, 21 in all have been de-

GENERAL NEWS.

The Sandwich Islands are decreasing in population and business. The number of foreign vessels fame at Lawrence ought to have been impossible. which had arrived at Honolulu during the first half of Shoull it prove to be the case that rumor has overstated the the present year was less by half than during the cor-responding period of last year. There is a great sear-city of laborers for the sugar plantations, and parties are earnostly urging the Government authorities to import cooles from Polynesia. The population of the period. It is now estimated that they contain only "our border line" that was proved unguarded mation, and that alone, can secure to our

The inquest in the case of Donnelly, who was abot by Major Bassford on the night of the 20th inst. in and at least a hundred miles from any Rebel the corner of Seventieth street and Third

States brig Balabridge, which left New-York for Port the 18th inst. A single colored man saved self in a boat. He says that the brig foundered on and the former was as great a surprise to the the 21st, during a violent gale, and all went down ex- local Military authorities as the latter. cept himself and the cook. The latter afterward went —Wher: Gen. Neil shot ten of these Missouri guerrillas, proved guilty of breaking their papicked up on the 22d by the brig South Boston, from

captured by the Rebels, who lined the shore, firing on boats charged with the destruction of the Hebe, after she was run on shore.

Our sixth and seventh pages this morning are occupied entirely with names of men drafted

We print elsewhere the message of Mayor erally read with as much interest as news matter. There and fully discusses the important questions in is, as those who have tried it know, no advertising medium respect to exemption and relief by the city. The the farmers, manufacturers, merchants, well as the Firemen and Militia, and we are sure and mechanics of the country, and is carefully read by it is a recommendation in which every one will essential to the welfare or the safety of New- sumption that Slavery as a political power is of the hands of a mob, and who are the daily and great parties and make small Presidents. Thus ing the propriety of retaining the firemen there say in the N. Y. Times on "Union and Reconhas never been any dispute, and we presume that the proposition in regard to the militia will also be generally acquiesced in.

The Mayor's statement of the reason which impels him to withhold his assent to the ordinance of the Council is unanswerable, and would put the members of that honorable body to Mayor Opdyke has vetoed the ordinance pro- shame, if they were not long since destitute of viding \$3,000,000 for the relief of drafted men. He says that emotion. Reckless as they are, we do not there are but two legitimate purposes for such appropri ation—first, the procuring of substitutes for those whose personal services are essential to the city, and the other will venture to reject the suggestions of the to provide for the familles of those who actually go to message, and adhere to their first ' aceful

CHARLESTON.

The latest news from Charleston is to the 23d, by way of Richmond. The Sentinel has dissure him. We owe it to him and we owe it to ourselves patches, dated on Saturday and Sunday, which cheap Newspapers, Steam, &c., &c., were their show clearly that Fort Sumter had become in- unsleeping foes. Feeling that "the stars in up, to secure the comfort of his home and the education capable of offering more than a passive resist- their courses" steadily fought against them, ance. The east wall was nearly gone, the they were constantly seeking to fortify them north-west wall and the casemate arches fallen selves by alliances with powers on earth and Council (43 members), would be subject to abuse from in, the guns all dismounted, and the fort a ruin. beneath it. Slavery would have had far less want of responsibility. He also objects that the \$300 Gen. Gillmore is reported to have sent a demand control over our Government and its policy had may be paid to men who do not need it, and who for its surrender, with a threat to shell Charlesmay pocket it and not go after all; also, that those who have familes may squander the rous Recurrenced here of the "Beauty and Its strength was in the form and appeared by the form and the form and the paid to the paid to the paid to the form and the paid to the pai Booty" proclamation, resented with the absurd sions of its votaries-in their sense of insecurity dollars, whether he has a family or not, is a gross misap menace of "retaliation." The accounts are and peril. The ruling class in twelve to fifteen immensely among the Volunteers. propriation of the public money. To give it whether he confused and conflicting, but the final statement States were more intent on the preservation and serves or not, is an indirect attempt to sullify the act of is that on Sunday Gen. Gillmore notified the fortification of Slavery than on any other public Congress, and to give it to him, and not to his family as Rebels that he should open fire on Charleston interest. Its managing politicians, therefore, they may need it from time to time, is a palpable evasion of the act of the Legislature mentioned in the title of the next day. It is possible that he has guns of went to Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, in the next day. It is possible that he has guns of went to Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, in your ordinance. That act, as its title imports, was intended to provide for the wants of the faculty at home, Island; if not, such a message can only mean the control of the Government. They said in ad is absent in the field. To give the money that the squadron of Admiral Dahlgren is ex- substance to those they met from Free States: pected to be able to pass Fort Sumter.

he pay the taxes, and whose money is thus to be wast- ity of the War Department, that Sumter had the power with the will to do most for our 'pe ed." The Mayor further objects that even a pauper who surrendered, is entitled to no credit. The culiar institution: what is your bid !" never earned a dollar, is to have a substitute purchased for him at the city expense. He also shows that the orfor him at the city expense. He also shows that the ordinance compels the payment of \$300 to every man who gets a substitute, though he may be a millionaire. He by batteries on three sides of it, and cannot be objects to the time and the circumstances under which the ordinance was broadly formula to be objects to the time and the circumstances under which the ordinance was broadly formula to be objects to the time and the circumstances under which the ordinance was broadly formula to surrender suminore enective Fugitive Slave Law, says one. The repeat of the millionaire, and the circumstance of \$300 to every man who terms to abandon it. The fort is commanded to the sum of t ordinance was brought forward, arguing that it is duced. He may summon it to surrender, and hear it: what next?" "The subjugation of Free freedom." George lives right beside a Slave the chuckle of a Richmond paper that it will yield no men and only a few dollars. All these points are claborately argued, and the veto is, on the whole unanswer-matter. The value of its demolition is, that it 'Excellent' can't you raise it a little !' "Slav-matter." intended to prevent the obtaining of men, and quoting Beauregard may formally renounce possession, Kansas to Slavery." 'Good for you! what but the occupation of the ruins is quite another more ?" "The purchase or conquest of Cuba." Long Island. Cummings Point, and within the through the quarrels of those who sought to sup- may be, but not through wholesale murder. papers of Virginia and North Carolina for the suppress harbor, where at least one floating battery is plant each other in the monopoly of its manage State, which bids defiance to Jeff. Davis and all the destructives in the Southern Confederacy. Its circular Sumter and Wagner, are probably too formidation in the southern Confederacy. tion is larger than that of any other journal in the ble to be attacked by the Navy alone, but it is Let us suppose that there were Three Hundred South, and is rapidly increasing, which, together with by no means impossible that the iron-clads Electoral Votes, whereof 151 was a majority. to fits course by public meetings in dif-should secure a position from which to shell the The Slave States cast 120 of these, whereof at but expresses the wishes of the people of North Caro city, and thus compel its surrender. The least 105 might safely be counted on as perfectly of Obia, and bear Wood of N. Y. a. Its editor, the Hon. W. W. Holden, who caned process of defending it "street by street and controllable by whoever had the running of the

force under Fitzhugh Lee or Samter and the city is very rapidly pre crossed the Rappahannock on Monday morning six The fall of Sumter may involve that of the city miles below Fredericksburg, but were quickly routed by one of our brigades. Three engineer officers and a at once, but whether it does or not there is few privates were taken prisoners, and several were likely to be a serious contest for the possession to make their platform more and more utterly, triet gave Seymour Four to Five Thousand makilled and wounded. It is believed that Ewell is near of the outlying defenses. Isolated, in a measure, shamelessly Pro-Slavery at each quadrennial jority, and every voter for Wood voted for Orange Court House, A. P. Hill near Rapidan Station, and divided from each other by the destruction convention! Had not the Slave Power madly Seymour as well. Longstreet picketing the Rappahannock from United of Sumter, which is topographically the key of smashed the machine it could have ground them two miles beyond Orange Court House on the Gordon. the whole system, they can hardly hope long to out not only Slavery in the Territorics, but the survive its fall. We look, therefore, for a speedy right to carry slaves into and hold them in any and decisive issue to the struggle. The Stars at Vicksburg. The steamer City of Madison was being and Stripes must soon float over Charleston,

Later .- The Richmond Examiner of the 25th, received yesterday at Norfolk, Va., announces midnight on Sunday. Gen. Gillmore had succeeded in reaching the city with his Parrott As a matter of course, Quantrell's murderers guns. Fifteen 8-inch shell had been thrown, scattered soon after their foray upon Lawrence. Gen. and the inhabitants-previously notified-were

THE LAWRENCE RAID.

The World, commenting on the recent arson guerrillas, savs:

the Government authorities in Kansas, such a hideous exploit as that which has damned the name of Quantrell to immortal

-We do not justify nor excuse the "authornds is decreasing more rapidly than at any former ities" here arraigned, but it was not a part of by this butchery. Quantrell and his followers have been entirely within our military lines post for more than a year past. No Rebel flag avenue, which has been progressing for the past two post for more than a year past. No Rebel flag days before Coroner Ranney, was resumed on Tuesday. has floated, no Rebel picket has been stationed, Nothing in the evidence differed materially from that of in or near that portion of Missouri, for a long eding witnesses. The evidence tends to show time. But Slavery is far stronger in that sec-Bassford fired without just provocation. tion than in any other, and wherever Slavery is The case will be resumed at 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

We have to record the loss of the United

The raid on Lawrence was impelled by ries. The raid on Lawrence was impelled by one identical spirit with the Riots in New-York,

role, the Copperheads charged him with butchery; Jeff. Davis doomed him to death; and Europe inveighed against his ferocity. count of the destruction of the British steamer Hebe
the United States steamer Niphon, on the 18th inst.

Europe inveighed against his ferocity. He
seems to have had a clearer conception of "the of the Mighon's boats was swamped and her erew nature of the beast" than any of his contemners.

WHAT WILL BE.

We have ceased to scheme and borrow trouble concerning the Future. Sufficient for the day are its labors and cares. We know that our country has been foully assailed and is still at war with malignant treason; and we do what we can to serve and save her. Let us all do that is, DUTY.

I am informed by men of both political par

While we leave to others the concoction and liscussion of projects of "reconstruction," purposing to consider no hypothetical overtures from the insurrectionary States while awaiting those which are authorized, we do not feel bound to pass in silence all the practical and misleading errors which are from time to time put forth in support of one or another of these projects. the writer of a very able and mainly sound esstruction " says:

"At all events, and in any event, there is no danger of Slav ery ever heir g rehabilitated throughout the land in its old bar earlie character, or of Slavery or slaveholders ever again at

taining to their former political dominancy in the nation. Its constitution is broken beyond the power of medicine."

Of course, if Slavery should die with the Rebellion, it will have ceased to be a power; but, if it should survive in ten or more States, we believe it would be more imperious and pestilent than ever. We do not remember that any one has yet placed on record the observation that an important element of the power wielded by Slavery in our Union for the last thirty years was its insccurity. Those interested in human chattelism were ever haunted by an uneasy consciousness that the spirit of the age was against them-that Democracy, Free Schools,

We have three-fifths to two-thirds of the votes

A dispatch from Philadelphia, elsewhere needed to elect a President, which we are pre-

(so-called) Free State and the re-opening of the at Cincinnation the evening of the 14th inst., from con African Slave-Trade, within the next twenty

Now let Slavery emerge from the present struggle not, indeed, unscathed, but retaining the mastery of eight or ten States, and its perils, its apprehensions, its need of confederates and outside supporters, will be greater than ever before. It will still say, "Here are my electoral votes-eighty, ninety, one hundred, as the case may be-to be cast solid for the candidates, the party that will do most and go furthest in my behalf-here is a third of the Senate, and at least a fourth of the House at the service of my and murder at Lawrence, Kansas, by traitor friends, when I know where to find them. Who bids ?" And the consequence would be a constant debauchery of Northern sentiment, and a fearful deflection of Northern politics from the right line of integrity.

We state these obvious truths, because they ere truths, and because they are ignored and contradicted. We do not deduce therefrom the onclusion that Slavery must, at all events, be forthwith and everywhere abolished; though that he is in better health than he has been for years. we do most undoubtingly believe that consumcountry perfect reunion and enduring peace.

In the Iowa Democratic State Convention, there was a desperate struggle between the determined Copperhends and their antagonists.

of all classes, both in and out of the army, to become a candideclined, for several reasons, the principal of which is, my desire, after the present Rebellion is put down, and the Union

To-Day's duties To-Day; —and we shall be apt to see more clearly the duties of To-Morrow.

I am informed by men of noth pointed arrival at home, that the public mind has been so inflamed by demagogues, on both sides, that there is danger of collisions are the Government.

or the Country, but by thoroughly and effectually putting down the present Rebellion in the Southern States, I look upon it as the duty of all to render what assistance is in their power, and in whatever manner it will do the most good, to unite the public sentiment of the people, to crush out treason and rebel-

uniest they can be induced to use more moderation in the pro-mulgation of their peculiar views on the questions that agitate the public mind, most of which are entirely outside of the main and only question now before the people—that is, the putting down of the Rebellion. All parties desire that to be done as speedily and effectually as possible. The great point to be desired is, that minor issues and questions should be all

to be desired is, that minor issues and questions should be all laid aside until we again have a united country.

For the present let us all unite heartily in the support of the Government. If the Administration adopts measures for the prosecution of the war that do not coincide with our peculiar prosecution of the war that do not come de with our pecuniar views, let us make no factious opposition to them; but yield to the constituted authority. Mr. Lincoln is the legally elected Executive of this Government, and during his Presidential term we can have no other. The fact that we did not vote for

-So far, we believe, no Democratic journal in however that it will win the votes of many moderate men, and, if the Copperheads shall give its author a hearty support, he has a better chance of election than any Democrat has had in Iowa for some years past. It will help him

OHIO CONSERVATION.

Mr. George E. Pugh is canvassing Ohio as andidate for Lieut.-Governor. In a recent peech, he declared that he would support what would consider a War for the reconstruction

But a Wat for the Emancipation of Negroes I will not to one man not one dollar for. Let the argue achieve his own cety, whenever he is At to be free, that moment he will be

est against such incendiary, bloody-minded inculcutions as these. They say in effect to the slaves, "Take knives, pistols, dirks, axes swords, rifles-any weapon you can lay hands on-and kill your masters: for thereby you will not only achieve but prove yourselves fit for State-loyal at that-and has no business to be inciting its negroes to insurrection and massacre. Gov. Bramlette ought to make a requirately argued, and the veto is, on the whole, unanswer-sales. The value of its demonstron is, that it expressed in the common Council hold it in utter contempt, and say they will pass the ordinance almost on their way to the city—if the channel obtaining in the city—if the channel obtained in the city—if the cit norant negroes to insurrection against their loyal structions permit—or to engage the batteries on next!—but here the machine broke down, masters. Let us have Emancipation so soon as

When the first bill making appropriations for the payment of the Union Volunteers passed the House, there were just five votes in the

On the whole, it is evident that the siege both Free States. Two of the large States were good election and is now an exile in Canada, though

PERSONAL.

The late Brigadier-General Welch, who died gestive fever, acquired during the campaign in Missis sippi, was formerly a citizen of Ohio, residing at Cinsinnati, but more recently of Columbia, Pennsylvania He served during the war with Mexico, and for gallant onduct in the battle of Buena Vista was promoted to a lientenancy. He entered the service again at the com mencement of the Rebellion as Lientenant-Celonel of the 45th Pennsylvania; was subsequently promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and during last Winter was made a Brigadier-General.

The New-Haven Journal remarks: "It is well enewn to many that there has existed in our midst ar aged pair of twins-Lois and Eunioe Trowbridge-wh were born May 18, 1774, consequently were in their 90th year, and it was hoped that they might at least complet their 90th. But Providence has ordered otherwise Death has broken the link in the demise of Lois, they having never been separated from each other's society They were born here and lived here, and are mothers, grand-mothers and great-grand-mothers of children who deplore the loss and separation.

The reports which represented Judge Grier as being in very ill health are without foundation. In a letter to a friend, dated at West Point, on Thursday of this week, he remarks, in reference to these rumors

SIDEWALK PERILS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Some months ago, while returning from

business down town, I was upset by a piece of the pee of a banana, which had been thrown upon the sidewalk in the vicinity of the cluster of fruit and "sample shops on Brondway, and so much damaged in the leg that I have been confined to my room, ever since, unti-day before yesterday evening, when, for the first time since my misfortune, I was able to walk. I can, I think, termined Copperhends and their antagonists. The former proposed Maturin L. Fisher for Governor; the latter, Gen. J. M. Tuttle, a volunteer for the War. Fisher was nominated; but the Tuttle men charged foul play, alleging that Tuttle had a majority on the first ballot, but failed through a misseount. Fisher took a look over the field and declined; whereupon a majority of the State Committee put up Gen. Tuttle.

There has been much speculation as to his acceptance or declension; but all doubt would seem to be removed by the publication of the sharp or clear a pathway. To him I return my personal thanks, and set him up as a model in these following letter:

To the Propries of 10%A.—Fellow-Citicas: Having very

Latter that have been confined to my room ever since, until that there when for the first time since nay mission and as the same to acceptance or declension; but all doubt would seem to be removed by the publication of the following letter:

To the Propries of 10%A.—Fellow-Citicas: Having very

FROM WASHINGTON.

pecial Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863. EXEMPTION OPINIONS.

The following Exemption circular was issued

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GEN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1863.

GERCULAR NO. 77.—The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this bureau:

In case where the father of matheries children under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for their support is exempt, notwithstanding he may have married a second time and his wife be tiving. A stepmother is not believed to be a mother in the sense of the act.

In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is a cripple or invalid—Opinion—A widow having two sons, one of whom is a cripple or a hopeless invalid, disabled from disease for the military service, the other is exempt provided his mother is dependent on his labor for her support. The condition of its dependent on his labor for her support. The condition of the invalid son must be not a temporary disability but one chronic in its character.

In Case where Descripts are affered as Substitutes—Odino—The Board of Enrollment is charged with the duty of determining whether a substitute offered is acceptable or not. The Board must necessarily have the power of ascertaining and deciding whether he is under present obligation to perform military service on his own account, which, of course, would are not bound to await its solution by any other tribunal, divid or military. It is not necessary that the substitute presented should have been found or decided to be a descreter by a Military Court to justify the Board of Enrollment in deciaring that he is not acceptable. If he is proved before the Board to what he is a case proved before the Board to go the proved before the Board t

THE SEIZURE OF GOODS.

The following order in relation to the seizure f goods by agents of the Government has been issued: WAR DEFARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Aug. 18, 1863.

Washington, Aug. 13, 1201.
ORDER IN RELATION TO SEIZURES OF GOODS.
ORNEAU ORDER NO. 202—In every case of sciences good by officers actine mode: the authority of this Department, a true and perfect inventory thereof shall be taken triplicate by the officer making the science, one copy which shall be given to the person from who the goods were taken, one copy trained by to officer, and the third copy will be forwarded with a port of the science, which will be immediately made to the

THE CASE OF WHITE, THE DETECTIVE. The Court-Martial that has been engaged it trying White, the Detective, have again postpone

OTHER CASES.

The case of the spy Cocheran alias Stewart, will be concluded to morrow, after which that of Capt. J. W. Howard. A. Q. M., charged with embezzling and absconding with \$14,000 of Government funds, will be

Brig.-Gen. Martindale, Lieut.-Col. Lathrup.

A. A. Q., and Major Pelouse, A. D. C., have been con stituted a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circum stances of the robbery of \$40,000 from Major McFar

land, a Paymaster, since recovered.

This money was stolen by Isaac Frederick McCar ter, clerk to McFarland, who was arrested and ar raigned before a court-martial for the theft. McCarter eaded guilty, refusing to allow any testimony, as su

The following table shows the amount of such land purchased by Slidell, and the number of men to whom

deeded it, thus gaining their votes:	
Oct. 30, 1840, acres purchased	12
Number of men to whom deeded	300
Oct. 9, 1540, acres perchased	35
Oct. 9, 1040, acres promared.	No.
Number of men to whom deeded	
Oct. 28, 1840, acres purchased	10
Number of men to whom deeded	544
Oct. 31, 1846, acres purchased	18
Cita at, 1040, actor parenteed at	574
Lettings to the Bride on the Training and an arrangement of the Contract of th	19
Nov. 2, 1640, acres purchased	
Number of men to whom deeded	270
Nov. 4, 1840, acres purchased	24
Number of men to whom deeded	400
	43
Nov. 2, 1840, acres purchased	***
Number of men to whom deeded	240
Nov. 2, 1940, acres purchased	21
Number of men to whom deeded	420
	-
Total number of acres purchase.d 188	

white people of Lonsiana were allowed to vote. All of one Congressional district in the city of New Orleans not allowed to vote, went out to Plaquemine and voted, thus

electing John Slidell to Congress. THE REDUCTION OF FORT SUMTER. The news of the reduction of Fort Sumter

auses universal rejoicing in this city. The different departments displayed flags on their buildings, and there was a general expression of joy and satisfaction Extracts from Southern papers, not printed here, speak of 12 shot or shell having been thrown into Charleston from a battery near the swamp, but without doing any

It was this fact probably which excited the ire o Gen. Beauregard, and caused the remonstrance alluded to in the published dispatches. The mistaken notion that our forces intend taking possession of or occupying Fort Sumter may as well be dissipated. That fort is under the fire of all the other Rebel batteries, and noth ng could be gained by its occupation. There is other d more important work to be accomplished. THE ENGLISH REBEL WAR VESSELS.

A London letter in one of our cotemporarie

peaks of the launching of three turreted iron-clads beand built by the Lairds and others, and predicts at attack upon New-York in the coming month. It is still mooted question whether these vessels will be allowed to leave English ports.

The decision in English courts in favor of the At

anta, which, as it is known, has been appealed to, wa made upon the ground that she was built as a merchant or commercial vessel. But about these iron-clads there an be no mistake; they are for warlike purposes. It is thought that the appeal in the Atlanta case will e sustained by the high tribunal; but should it not be r should the decision be delayed, measures will

taken to prevent the iron-clads from sailing. But should the worst come, and these Anglo-Secesh pirates be permitted to leave, the wisdom of passing the act authorizing the commissioning of letters of marque and reprisal will at once be made apparent. Govern ment is determined upon protecting our commerce, as ertain contemplated naval movements will demonstrate, and the question as to the issuance of letters of marque under the supposed contingency would hardly be considered debatable.

The English Government must remember that we have aptured Vicksburg and Port Hudson, driven Lee's chattered army back into Virginia, and have Charleston and Chattanooga in our grasp.

PERSONAL. Secretary Usher left for the North to-night.

Hon. Isaac M. Morris of Illinois is here, and had an interview with the President to-day, THE DEPENSES OF CALIFORNIA.

A Board of Officers was recently detailed by rder of the Secretary of War to consider and report defending our Pacific coast from any possible aggressive demonstrations. The Board con Toucd in this city and hold several sessio w but could

not come to any satisfactory decision as to the practice value of the plans submitted, without arst viewing the members will shortly repair to California, and after making a tour of inspection will report to the Se

THE PIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

Subscriptions to the Five-Twenties for the week amount to \$5,082,250. A great many orders from Europe might be filled if the bonds could be delivered a once. Every effort is being made by the Treasury De partment to print and issue the bonds so as to keen with the demand.

SURGEONS OF COLORED REGIMENTS

Surgeons of colored regiments receive the ame rank and pay as surgeons of white ferior to like officers of white regiments. Applicat are made to Surgon-Gen. Hammond. COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following Courts-Martial are published in Micial orders:

To The Associated Press:

THE SIEGR OF CHARLESTON.

A dispatch was received here to-day, dated Fortress Monroe, saying: Capt. Chisholm reports Fort Sumter reduced and Charleston shelled. Capt. Chis. holm commands the flag-of-truce steamer New-York and has just arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Co

It is plain that the report auriputed on the Charleston telegrams in the Richmond paper, on the Charleston telegrams in the Richmond paper. It is plain that the report attributed to him is base which were to-day dispate ed from Fortress Mo the news press. Gen. Mcrodith accompanied him a official business, and telegraphed to the War Depts efficial business, and teegraps, and telegrams. In ment, the substance of the same telegrams. In youd this there is no late information in the possession you would be substanced to the same telegrams.

NEW REGULATIONS IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT The Pay Department has made arrangement

by which Paymasters will hereafter be assigned to pur as now, attending to all kinds of the series This will facilitate the disbursements. APPLICATIONS UNDER THE HOMESTRAD LAW.

The largest number of applications for lands under the Homestead law are in Wisconsin, Michigan Kansas and Washington. The revenue from the publi domain is scarcely more than nominal. No addi-lands will be immediately advertised for sale.

The Braft in the Country.

NEW-YORK STATE.
At Syracuse, the Draft for the Twenty-Third District has come off. The first name drawn was the of Greenfield Gaylord. It created a quiet sensation drawing for the district was concluded without the or currence of anything worthy of note. At its close the

pleaded guilty, refusing to allow any testimony, as such might implicate his friends. Suspicion attaching to McFarland, from the circumstances and the letters found, he was arrested and this investigation ordered.

SOUTHERN ELECTIONEERING TRICK.

A curious revelation has come to light in the General Land Office, showing how the law preventing all but freeholders from voting in the State of Louisiana was evaded by the pillars of the Confederacy. Small parcels of land were purchased of Government and deeded to poor degraded Southern wretches, thus making them freeholders and entitling them to a vote. The following table shows the amount of such land. The following table shows the amount of such land.

change that, he took the wheel. In less than three mi-tace he was a conscript. His name was received with rounds of applause. As the drawing continued, only the best feeling was manifested. All seemed satisfied that the draft was fairly made in all respects. The Bufalo Advertiser gives the following brief se-count of the work of the Examining Surgeons in the city: "On the first day, Tuesd y, the number of sub-stitutes examined was 27, of which 24 were accepted and 3 rejected. The number of applications for exam-tion on the ground of physical disqualification was to of which 28 were declared unit for military service, as in a surgest ablest of days. The entire number of a

Minations was 60.
Yesterday the number of substitutes offered was I.

good style.
In Ontario County it appears that of 412 drawn to Ontario con the list is the pro-277 men, only list is the pro-277 men, only list is the pro-paid or will pay commutation is not substitute ably one half. If all go or procure substitute ably one half. If all go or procure all of its deman that is a proper and the prorocasy one and relize less than one half of its demand.

The Buffalo Common Council have appropriated to sum of \$75,000 for the relief indigent families of set who may be drafted, accepted, and sent to the field.

who may be drafted, accepted, and sent to the field.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord Democrat says that "the drafter Reckingham and Strafford Counties has passed a quietly. The Dover conscripts took their fortune good naturedly. On Friday evening they formed a procession, and marched through the streets cheering for the enrolling officer, the Mayor, and other prominent excess. On Monday evening the drafted men again pended the principal streets, accompanied by abandamusic and a large concourse of citizens. They call upon John P. Hale, who addressed them in an elequest speech, invited them into his house, and entertains them in a style both becoming and acceptable."

The draft for Mearlmack County had commenced. The town of Lebanon has voted to pay drafted meast their substitutes, \$500 each as a bounty. It was also voted to pay a bounty of \$200 to each volunteer who had been in the service and will re-enlist. This, with the bounties offered by the Government, will make \$600 fee each volunteer.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

One hundred and ninety-nine substitutes left New-Haven, Tuesday, for Alexandria, 73 of then an for the 24 Rhode Island regiment, and 126 for the 25 Conn. This invoice makes about 200 men shipped feet this rendezvous thus far, and it again almost clears of the barracks. It is said that some 400 or 500 have been sent direct from Rhode Island. If so, about one-test of the quota of these two States is furnished. The Hartford Courant says that on Wednesday. The Böard examined fifty-three drafted men and exempted twenty four from physical and other causes. Twist from Saffield paid \$500 each. The men examined wer from Saffield paid \$500 each. The men examined wer from Saffield, Rafield, and East Windsor. Thirted substitutes were sent to New-Haven.

substitutes were sent to New-Haven.

MAINE.

Some very active officials in the office of the Provost-Marshal, at Augusta, disposed of a number of Certificates of Exempton to persons who had bee drafted. The guilty parties have been arrosted, and at the persons to whom these papers were furnished have reported themselves for examination.

The Kenneber Journal says that a drafted man of the District presented himself to Dr. Wilbur for examination, who was so deaf that if required the utmossported of the dector's hungs to make him hear. The door of the dector's hungs to make him hear. The door of the dector's hungs to make him hear. The door of the drafted man's knees, remarking in a low one of the drafted man's knees, remarking in a low force, "that is sufficient to exempt any man, a sadder. one of the drafted man's knees, remarking in a stone, "that is sufficient to exempt any man," Gis to hear you say so," said the dear man, who had saids the recovered his hearing; "but the you say was the trouble with my knee, Dr. Wilbur?" "It is perfect, sound and good," replied the doctor, "I was only examing your care." The man paid his \$300 and was empted.

The draft in the Fifth District, headquarters at Be

ceedings.

The first batch of conscripts from Maine for the army, left Mackeys Island, Portland harbor, on the 13th institute the numbered about two hundred men, and are sent is recruit the ranks of the 16th regiment. ILLINOIS.

The enrollment in the VIIth District of this State has been completed. The first class liable to the draft—those between the ages of 20 and 35—numbers 14,939; the second class—between the ages of 35 and 6 —numbers 6,153 · t (al. 21,089.